MC 87-I-39A(P)

PRELIMINARY REPORT
INDUSTRY SERIES

1987 Census of Manufactures

MC87-I-39A(P)
Issued July 1989

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, AND PLATED WARE

Industries 3911, 3914, and 3915

INTRODUCTION

This report presents preliminary statistics from the 1987 Census of Manufactures for those establishments classified in the industries listed above. These data will be superseded by a more comprehensive final paperbound report. The method of data collection and use of administrative data are discussed in detail in the appendix.

All dollar figures included in this report are at prices current for the year specified and, therefore, unadjusted for changes in price levels. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

The definitions of these industries are the same as those used in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.[1]

INDUSTRY 3911, JEWELRY, PRECIOUS METAL

In the 1987 Census of Manufactures, Industry 3911, Jewelry, Precious Metal, had employment of 36.1 thousand. The employment figure was 2 percent above the 35.3 thousand reported in 1982.

The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was $4.3 billion.

The cost of materials and services used by establishments in this industry amounted to $2.3 billion in 1987. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 3.

INDUSTRY 3914, SILVERWARE AND PLATED WARE

In the 1987 Census of Manufactures, Industry 3914, Silverware and Plated Ware, had employment of 7.0 thousand. The employment figure was 23 percent below the 9.1 thousand reported in 1982.

The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was $531.1 million.

The cost of materials and services used by establishments in this industry amounted to $255.7 million in 1987. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 3.

INDUSTRY 3915, JEWELERS' MATERIALS AND LAPIDARY WORK

In the 1987 Census of Manufactures, Industry 3915, Jewelers' Materials and Lapidary Work, had employment of 7.1 thousand. The employment figure was 22 percent above the 5.8 thousand reported in 1982.

The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was $924.7 million.

The cost of materials and services used by establishments in this industry amounted to $647.8 million in 1987. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 3.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in the tables in this publication:

-	Represents zero.
(D)	Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
(NA)	Not available.
(NC)	Not comparable.
(S)	Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards on the basis of either the response rate or a consistency review.

[1]**Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987.** For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00314-2.

Address inquiries to Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Washington, DC 20233, or call **Davido Dupree** (301) 763-7304.

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(X)	Not applicable.
(Z)	Less than half the unit shown.
do	Ditto.
n.e.c.	Not elsewhere classified.
n.s.k.	Not specified by kind.
pt.	Part.
r	Revised.
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification.

Other abbreviations, such as lb, gal, yd, doz, bbl, and s tons, are used in the customary sense.

CONTACTS FOR DATA USERS

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Durables	Kenneth Hansen	(301) 763-7304
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Table 1. Historical Statistics for the Industry: 1987 and Earlier Years

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix.]

Year[1]	Companies[2] (no.)	All establishments[3]		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture[4] (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	End-of-year inventories[4] (million dollars)	Ratios	
		Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)						Specialization (percent)	Coverage (percent)
INDUSTRY 3911, JEWELRY, PRECIOUS METAL															
1987 Census	(NA)	2 275	369	36.1	695.3	25.4	49.6	384.1	1 955.5	2 344.1	4 265.7	34.9	1 006.8	(NA)	(NA)
1986 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	32.6	564.9	22.2	41.7	316.5	1 415.3	1 886.4	3 302.5	27.3	860.7	(NA)	(NA)
1985 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	33.7	579.7	23.0	40.0	319.9	1 318.8	1 847.4	3 133.4	26.1	828.2	(NA)	(NA)
1984 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	35.3	576.6	24.5	43.1	326.1	1 287.8	1 893.6	3 179.8	29.1	815.3	(NA)	(NA)
1983 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	33.9	534.2	23.8	42.7	297.9	1 227.8	1 867.9	3 075.0	22.2	809.2	(NA)	(NA)
1982 Census	2 159	2 193	367	35.3	535.8	23.7	43.6	302.6	1 278.8	1 779.3	3 039.1	33.4	824.2	94	97
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	36.7	506.8	25.4	46.0	288.7	1 239.3	1 737.9	2 959.7	30.5	666.6	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	36.9	469.4	25.3	45.8	266.2	1 160.8	1 693.1	2 838.6	34.0	646.1	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	40.8	478.2	28.6	51.7	266.0	1 193.8	1 539.5	2 699.4	29.0	601.1	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	41.8	468.8	30.6	55.8	270.3	1 006.7	1 405.9	2 344.7	24.4	573.9	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	2 165	2 206	405	42.1	432.0	29.2	53.3	241.4	979.8	1 154.9	2 107.0	25.6	489.8	92	97
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	40.8	410.1	28.8	52.5	233.3	825.7	963.9	1 766.5	[5]47.0	411.7	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	34.7	336.8	24.6	45.1	191.7	681.6	829.9	1 513.7	[5]17.6	365.7	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	34.3	310.3	24.6	45.6	177.1	677.5	768.9	1 366.3	10.4	370.8	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	33.3	283.3	24.2	46.3	160.1	615.3	716.1	1 324.1	[5]15.3	328.2	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census	1 497	1 524	315	32.6	267.2	23.8	44.6	155.8	536.0	612.1	1 124.6	10.3	288.6	92	96
INDUSTRY 3914, SILVERWARE AND PLATED WARE															
1987 Census	(NA)	210	53	7.0	133.1	5.0	8.9	82.3	277.3	255.7	531.1	9.9	202.1	(NA)	(NA)
1986 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.7	120.7	3.8	7.2	71.1	252.8	227.5	473.7	10.2	203.6	(NA)	(NA)
1985 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.6	126.8	4.3	8.6	73.9	273.4	268.6	541.4	10.9	222.4	(NA)	(NA)
1984 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.7	125.7	4.7	8.8	75.5	242.3	264.4	547.0	9.4	211.2	(NA)	(NA)
1983 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.4	137.4	5.9	11.1	87.7	290.7	232.0	510.8	9.6	208.4	(NA)	(NA)
1982 Census	199	208	55	9.1	148.3	6.5	12.4	91.6	311.9	262.5	583.9	11.8	194.0	96	98
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.0	152.6	7.7	14.8	103.9	320.8	297.5	618.2	17.4	178.3	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.0	144.7	7.6	14.7	97.9	321.0	293.3	597.6	11.6	178.1	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.3	130.8	8.0	15.1	88.8	311.1	269.1	581.1	10.4	159.8	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.2	127.2	7.8	15.1	86.3	282.7	225.4	497.5	10.8	150.4	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	247	258	67	10.8	119.8	8.3	15.7	80.2	255.1	205.4	457.0	8.0	142.8	93	98
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.0	99.9	6.8	13.6	65.4	191.4	187.7	397.6	[5]10.1	123.3	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.4	92.0	7.0	12.2	58.7	180.9	166.1	370.6	6.5	127.5	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.7	103.0	8.4	16.3	72.5	204.4	180.4	375.3	7.1	138.1	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12.7	111.1	10.0	19.5	80.1	205.8	207.1	404.7	[5]13.6	119.3	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census	188	205	71	13.1	106.4	10.0	19.9	76.0	206.8	178.8	377.4	9.8	105.4	94	97
INDUSTRY 3915, JEWELERS' MATERIALS AND LAPIDARY WORK															
1987 Census	(NA)	436	72	7.1	126.3	5.3	10.7	77.0	282.4	647.8	924.7	9.2	278.9	(NA)	(NA)
1986 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.4	126.5	5.7	11.4	83.1	281.9	565.6	846.2	5.8	222.4	(NA)	(NA)
1985 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.8	106.2	5.2	10.3	67.6	284.4	485.4	728.8	28.5	204.8	(NA)	(NA)
1984 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.2	102.0	4.7	9.2	62.1	234.8	456.4	685.5	[5]8.0	171.5	(NA)	(NA)
1983 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.4	97.1	4.9	9.5	60.2	225.3	515.7	742.5	[5]5.2	193.3	(NA)	(NA)
1982 Census	477	481	82	5.8	86.1	4.5	8.8	53.6	193.7	536.8	755.5	7.1	188.4	96	86
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.2	101.5	5.4	12.3	63.1	272.2	775.5	1 039.3	7.9	185.4	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.3	106.5	6.2	13.1	64.1	261.4	820.9	1 068.5	9.5	196.5	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.0	91.0	6.4	12.8	58.0	265.0	679.3	915.4	12.6	171.1	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.2	98.8	6.4	12.4	55.8	195.8	583.0	766.5	6.1	148.1	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	650	654	92	8.3	85.9	6.8	12.2	51.3	213.6	491.1	685.2	5.9	119.9	96	89
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.7	62.1	5.5	9.1	37.8	163.5	357.6	527.1	[5]11.9	84.5	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.0	52.5	4.8	8.6	32.9	134.9	269.1	401.1	[5]4.5	79.5	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.5	60.6	6.0	11.0	38.5	144.9	297.4	443.1	55.1	84.7	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.7	68.5	7.1	13.1	44.9	142.3	290.2	429.5	[5]4.7	77.5	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census	567	567	87	8.0	55.7	6.7	12.5	36.3	116.4	216.4	323.3	5.3	62.1	95	86

Note: Establishments of single unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were excluded from the mail portion of the census. Data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were estimated based on administrative-record information from other agencies in conjunction with industry averages. These establishments accounted for the following percent of total value of shipments: SIC 3911, 26%; SIC 3914, 27%; and SIC 3915, 35%.

[1]In annual survey of manufactures (ASM) years, data are estimates based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed annually and may differ from results of a complete canvass of all establishments. ASM publication shows percentage standard errors. Unless otherwise noted, for data prior to 1972, see 1972 Census of Manufactures, vol. II, table 1a of the Industry chapter.

[2]For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

[3]Includes establishments with payroll at any time during year.

[4]Beginning with the 1982 Census of Manufactures, all respondents were requested to report their inventories at (the lower of) cost or market prior to adjustment to LIFO cost. This is a change from prior Censuses and annual surveys of manufactures in which respondents were permitted to value their inventories using any generally accepted accounting method. Consequently, inventories and value added by manufacture are not comparable to prior-year data.

[5]Estimates for new capital expenditures have associated standard error of 15 percent or more and may be of limited reliability. Estimates for other data items are of acceptable reliability.

Table 2. Product and Product Classes—Quantity and Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1987 and 1982

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1987 product code	Product	1987		1982	
		Number of companies with shipments of $100,000 or more	Value of product shipments[1] (million dollars)	Number of companies with shipments of $100,000 or more	Value of product shipments[1] (million dollars)
3911- —	**JEWELRY, PRECIOUS METAL**				
	Total	**(NA)**	**3 946.4**	**(NA)**	**2 823.2**
39111 —	Jewelry, made of platinum metals and karat gold	(NA)	2 570.7	(NA)	2 076.5
	Rings and ring mountings:				
	Rings (complete):				
39111 11	Fraternal, college, and school rings	(NA)	262.7	47	253.1
39111 12	Wedding rings	(NA)	304.5	138	294.2
39111 14	Other rings	(NA)	534.6	263	436.4
39111 15	Ring mountings, for sale separately	(NA)	196.2	100	115.2
39111 31	Women's and children's jewelry, such as necklaces, bracelets, brooches, pins, clips, earrings, lockets, etc. (excluding watch attachments and rings)	(NA)	668.9	316	715.8
39111 41	Watch attachments (bracelets for watches)	(NA)	19.0	31	30.7
39111 51	Organizational jewelry, including fraternal, college, and school jewelry and emblems; military insignia (excluding rings)	(NA)	37.1	31	40.6
39111 98	Other jewelry worn or carried about the person, such as men's jewelry (collar and cuff buttons, studs, watch chains, etc.), religious jewelry (rosaries, chaplets, crosses, etc.), cigar and cigarette cases and lighters, compacts, vanity cases, etc.	(NA)	158.0	110	152.1
39111 00	Jewelry, made of platinum metals and karat gold, n.s.k.	(NA)	389.6	(NA)	38.4
39113 —	Jewelry, made of silver including platinum metals and karat gold clad to silver	(NA)	236.0	(NA)	(NA)
39113 11	Rings and ring mountings	(NA)	51.6	(NA)	(NA)
39113 21	Men's jewelry, such as collar and cuff buttons, studs, watch chains, money clips, identification bracelets, scarf pins, tie and collar holders, etc. (excluding watch attachments and rings)	(NA)	16.4	(NA)	(NA)
39113 31	Women's and children's jewelry, such as necklaces, bracelets, brooches, pins, clips, earrings, lockets, etc. (excluding watch attachments and rings)	(NA)	129.7	(NA)	(NA)
39113 41	Watch attachments (bracelets for watches)	(NA)	3.2	(NA)	(NA)
39113 98	Other jewelry worn or carried about the person, such as fraternal, college, and school jewelry and emblems (excluding rings); military insignia; religious jewelry (rosaries, chaplets, crosses, etc.); cigar and cigarette cases and lighters; compacts, vanity cases, etc.	(NA)	32.6	(NA)	(NA)
39113 00	Jewlery made of silver including platinum metals and karat gold clad to silver, n.s.k.	(NA)	2.5	(NA)	(NA)
39114 —	Other jewelry except costume	(NA)	270.6	(NA)	(NA)
	Jewelry of base metal clad with precious metal:				
39114 11	Rings and ring mountings	(NA)	32.6	(NA)	(NA)
39114 21	Men's jewelry, such as collar and cuff buttons, studs, watch chains, money clips, identification bracelets, scarf pins, tie and collar holders, etc. (excluding watch attachments and rings)	(NA)	10.3	(NA)	(NA)
39114 31	Women's and children's jewelry, such as necklaces, bracelets, brooches, pins, clips, earrings, lockets, etc. (excluding watch attachments and rings)	(NA)	88.9	(NA)	(NA)
39114 41	Watch attachments (bracelets for watches)	(NA)	14.1	(NA)	(NA)
39114 51	Other clad jewelry, including cigarette lighters	(NA)	2.3	(NA)	(NA)
39114 61	Jewelry of natural or cultured pearls	(NA)	20.2	(NA)	(NA)
39114 71	Jewelry of semiprecious or precious stones	(NA)	99.3	(NA)	(NA)
39114 00	Other jewelry except costume, n.s.k.	(NA)	2.9	(NA)	(NA)
39110 —	Jewelry, precious metal, n.s.k.	(NA)	869.3	(NA)	335.7
39110 00	Jewelry, precious metal, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 5 employees or more (see note)	(NA)	584.0	(NA)	165.7
39110 02	Jewelry, precious metal, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 5 employees (see note)	(NA)	285.3	(NA)	170.0

1987 product code	Product	1987			1982		
		Number of companies with shipments of $100,000 or more	Product shipments[1]		Number of companies with shipments of $100,000 or more	Product shipments[1]	
			Quantity[2]	Value (million dollars)		Quantity[2]	Value (million dollars)
3914- —	**SILVERWARE AND PLATED WARE**						
	Total	**(NA)**	**(X)**	**427.5**	**(NA)**	**(X)**	**489.3**
39141 —	Hollowware (including toiletware, ecclesiastical ware, novelties, trophies, baby goods, and other plated ware)	(NA)	(X)	199.1	(NA)	(X)	208.2
39141 11	Sterling silver	(NA)	(X)	34.4	18	(X)	23.8
39141 31	Electrosilverplated	(NA)	(X)	54.7	37	(X)	82.6
39141 41	Precious metal other than silver whether or not clad with precious metal	(NA)	(X)	1.8	(NA)	(X)	(NA)
39141 43	Base metal clad with precious metal	(NA)	(X)	8.5	(NA)	(X)	(NA)
39141 51	Stainless steel	(NA)	(X)	2.9	5	(X)	7.4
39141 53	Pewter	(NA)	(X)	29.6	22	(X)	28.8
39141 69	Unplated hollowware of other metals and hollowware plated with other metals	(NA)	(X)	38.1	33	(X)	65.5
39141 00	Hollowware, n.s.k.	(NA)	(X)	29.1	(NA)	(X)	.1
39142 —	Flatware (including all knives, forks, spoons, and carving sets made wholly of metal)	(NA)	(X)	185.7	(NA)	(X)	266.1
39142 11	Sterling silver ..... 1,000 dozen	(NA)	(S)	37.1	9	*658.0	119.4
39142 35	Electrosilverplated ..... do.	(NA)	(S)	27.1	(NA)	1 563.0	34.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Product and Product Classes—Quantity and Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1987 and 1982—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1987 product code	Product	1987			1982		
		Number of companies with shipments of $100,000 or more	Product shipments[1]		Number of companies with shipments of $100,000 or more	Product shipments[1]	
			Quantity[2]	Value (million dollars)		Quantity[2]	Value (million dollars)
3914- —	**SILVERWARE AND PLATED WARE**—Con.						
39142 —	Flatware (including all knives, forks, spoons, and carving sets made wholly of metal)—Con.						
39142 41	Precious metal other than silver whether or not clad with precious metal	(NA)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
	1,000 dozen	(NA)	–	–	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
39142 43	Base metal clad with precious metal do	(NA)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(S)	100.0
39142 55	Stainless steel do						
39142 69	Unplated flatware of other metals and flatware plated with metals other than silver, including partly finished flatware do	(NA)	(D)	(D)	8	(S)	12.4
39142 00	Flatware, n.s.k.	(NA)	(X)	38.3	(NA)	(X)	–
39140 —	Silverware and plated ware, n.s.k.	(NA)	(X)	42.7	(NA)	(X)	15.0
39140 00	Silverware and plated ware, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 20 employees or more (see note)	(NA)	(X)	21.6	(NA)	(X)	2.8
39140 02	Silverware and plated ware, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 20 employees (see note)	(NA)	(X)	21.1	(NA)	(X)	12.2

1987 product code	Product	1987		1982	
		Number of companies with shipments of $100,000 or more	Value of product shipments[1] (million dollars)	Number of companies with shipments of $100,000 or more	Value of product shipments[1] (million dollars)
3915- —	**JEWELERS' MATERIALS AND LAPIDARY WORK**				
	Total	**(NA)**	**888.4**	**(NA)**	**814.4**
39152 —	Lapidary work and diamond cutting and polishing	(NA)	244.4	(NA)	238.9
	Stones cut or polished in the plant from materials owned by plant:				
39152 11	Diamonds for jewelry purposes	(NA)	143.2	33	226.0
39152 33	Other natural precious and semiprecious stones and synthetic stones, including industrial diamonds and the drilling of pearls	(NA)	15.7	17	11.3
39152 00	Lapidary work and diamond cutting and polishing, n.s.k.	(NA)	85.5	(NA)	1.7
39153 —	Jewelers' findings and materials of precious metal	(NA)	368.2	(NA)	(NA)
39153 11	Jewelers' findings and materials of platinum and karat gold excluding machine chain	(NA)	241.4	(NA)	(NA)
39153 12	Machine chain of platinum and karat gold	(NA)	87.8	(NA)	(NA)
39153 21	Jewelers' findings and materials of silver	(NA)	23.5	(NA)	(NA)
39153 31	Jewelers' findings and materials made of base metal clad with precious metal	(NA)	2.6	(NA)	(NA)
39153 00	Jewelers' findings and materials of precious metal, n.s.k.	(NA)	13.0	(NA)	(NA)
39154 —	Jewelers' findings and materials of base metal:				
39154 00	Jewelers' findings and stock shop products made of base metal not clad with precious metal	(NA)	52.9	(NA)	(NA)
39150 —	Jewelers' materials and lapidary work, n.s.k.	(NA)	222.9	(NA)	61.1
39150 00	Jewelers' materials and lapidary work, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 5 employees or more (see note)	(NA)	166.1	(NA)	41.7
39150 02	Jewelers' materials and lapidary work, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 5 (see note)	(NA)	56.8	(NA)	39.4

Note: In 1987 Census of Manufactures, data for establishments of small single unit companies with up to 20 employees were estimated from administrative-record data rather than data actually collected from respondents. Employment cutoffs used for administrative records for each industry and shipments figures are included in code ending with "002". In both 1987 and 1982 Censuses of Manufactures, products not completely identified on standard forms were coded in appropriate product class (five-digit) followed by "00" or to appropriate product group code (four-digit) followed by "000".

[1]Data reported by all producers, not just those with shipments of $100,000 or more.

[2]For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: * 10 to 19 percent estimated; ** 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by (S).

Table 3. **Materials Consumed by Kind: 1987 and 1982**

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For further explanation, see Cost of Materials in appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1987 material code	Material	1987		1982	
		Quantity[1]	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity[1]	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 3911, JEWELRY, PRECIOUS METAL				
	Materials, parts, containers, and supplies	**(X)**	**2 128.4**	**(X)**	**1 683.8**
333903	Precious metals, all forms, including ingot, sheet, strip, solder, plating, electrodes, etc. — troy ounces	(S)	782.0	(S)	787.7
391521	Precious, semiprecious, and synthetic stones, and pearls; cut, polished, or drilled	(X)	326.0	(X)	280.3
391501	Jewelers' findings, including joints, pins, clasps, chains, flat stock, etc.	(X)	75.1	(X)	98.0
260001	Paper and paperboard products, including shipping containers, set up and folding cartons, etc.	(X)	11.7	(X)	27.3
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	(X)	81.3	(X)	110.6
971000	Materials, parts, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.[2]	(X)	852.3	(X)	379.9
	INDUSTRY 3914, SILVERWARE AND PLATED WARE				
	Materials, parts, containers, and supplies	**(X)**	**167.6**	**(X)**	**205.3**
	Mill shapes and forms (except castings and forgings):				
331095	Carbon and alloy steel — 1,000 s tons	(D)	(D)	(S)	1.0
331031	Stainless steel — do.	(D)	(D)	**1.5	20.3
331105	Copper and copper-base alloy — mil lb	(S)	6.7	10.5	25.9
333903	Precious metals, all forms, including ingot, sheet, strip, solder, plating, electrodes, etc.	(X)	29.3	(X)	70.5
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	(X)	54.4	(X)	71.2
971000	Materials, parts, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.[2]	(X)	63.1	(X)	16.4
	INDUSTRY 3915, JEWELERS' MATERIALS AND LAPIDARY WORK				
	(Material data were not collected for this industry)				

[1]For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-cost relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: * 10 to 19 percent estimated; ** 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by (S).

[2]Total cost of materials of establishments that did not report detailed materials data, including establishments that were not mailed a form.

APPENDIX
Scope and Coverage and Explanation of Terms

GENERAL

The 1987 Census of Manufactures is the 32nd census of manufacturing establishments conducted in the United States. For 1987, it was conducted as part of the economic censuses, which included the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail and wholesale trades, service industries, selected transportation activities, and minority-owned and women-owned businesses, under authority of title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that an economic census be conducted every 5 years to cover years ending in 2 and 7.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

Establishment Basis of Reporting

The census of manufactures is conducted on an establishment basis. All manufacturing establishments with one paid employee or more at any time during the year are covered by the census of manufactures. Therefore, a company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location. This report excludes information for separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company. Where these auxiliary operations are conducted at the same location as the manufacturing operation, they are usually included in the report for the operating manufacturing establishment.

Use of Administrative Records

From a universe of approximately 350,000 manufacturing establishments in the 1987 Census of Manufactures, approximately 150,000 small single-establishment companies were excused from filing reports. Selection of the small establishment nonmail cases was done on an industry-by-industry basis. A variable cutoff was used to determine those establishments for which administrative records were to be used in place of a census report. The cutoffs were selected so the administrative-record cases would account for approximately 3 percent or less of the value of shipments for the industry. These cutoffs were then adjusted so that all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excluded from the mail canvass, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were included. Where establishments in the 5 to 20 employee size range were included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated census form was frequently used.

For these nonmail establishments, (and a small number of larger establishment whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) data on employment, payroll, and receipts were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census forms. The administrative-record information was then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate the data for these establishments. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials but were included in the product and material "not specified by kind" (n.s.k.) categories.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Number of establishments and companies–A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

All employees–Includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls at any time during the year. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

Production workers–Includes workers up through the working-supervisor level engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial, guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., powerplant), recordkeeping, and other closely associated services. Truckdrivers delivering ready-mixed concrete are also included in production workers.

Other employees–Includes nonproduction personnel, including those engaged in the following activities: supervision above working-supervisor level, sales (including driver/salespersons), sales delivery (truckdrivers and helpers), advertising, credit collection, installation and

servicing of own product, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, finance, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, etc.), professional, and technical employees.

Payroll–Includes the gross earnings for the "employees" defined above, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

Production-worker hours–Covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

Cost of materials–Refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuels consumed, regardless of whether they were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy purchased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or generating electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

Specific materials consumed (table 3)–In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually $10,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records were used was estimated as "not specified by kind" (n.s.k.).

Value of shipments and other receipts–Generally refers to received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair receipts, sale of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishment from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In a few industries, the value of production or value of work completed is used instead of value of shipments. These industries are identified in the introduction and are footnoted in table 1.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, that is, including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead and profit).

Shipments or production of individual products (table 2)–In the 1987 census, detailed shipment information was collected for approximately 11,000 individual products. These products are identified by a seven-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,500 classes of products, which in turn are primary to 459 four-digit industries. Data at the five-digit product-class level have been collected each year as part of the annual survey of manufactures. Information at the seven-digit level, collected for many industries in the current industrial reports program, is not included in this table.

Value added by manufacture–This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (that is, the difference between the sales value and cost of merchandise sold without further manufacturing, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments (see footnote in table 1), value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year. For those industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

Value added avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value

added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

Expenditures for new plant and equipment–Establishments in operation and any known plants under construction were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude expenditures for used plant and equipment, expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses. Data for used plant and equipment will be published in the final industry bulletin.

End-of-year inventories–Comprised of (a) finished products; (b) work-in-process; and (c) materials, supplies, fuels, etc. Beginning in 1982, respondents were asked to report their inventories at (the lower of) cost or market prior to adjustment to LIFO cost. This is a change from prior years in which respondents were permitted to value their inventories using any generally accepted accounting method. Therefore, 1982 through 1987 data for inventories are not strictly comparable to prior-year data.

Specialization and coverage ratios–An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of the industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry. An establishments' shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). The following ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in table 1 and data on product shipments shown in table 2.

Specialization ratio–Represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio–Represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments, wherever classified.

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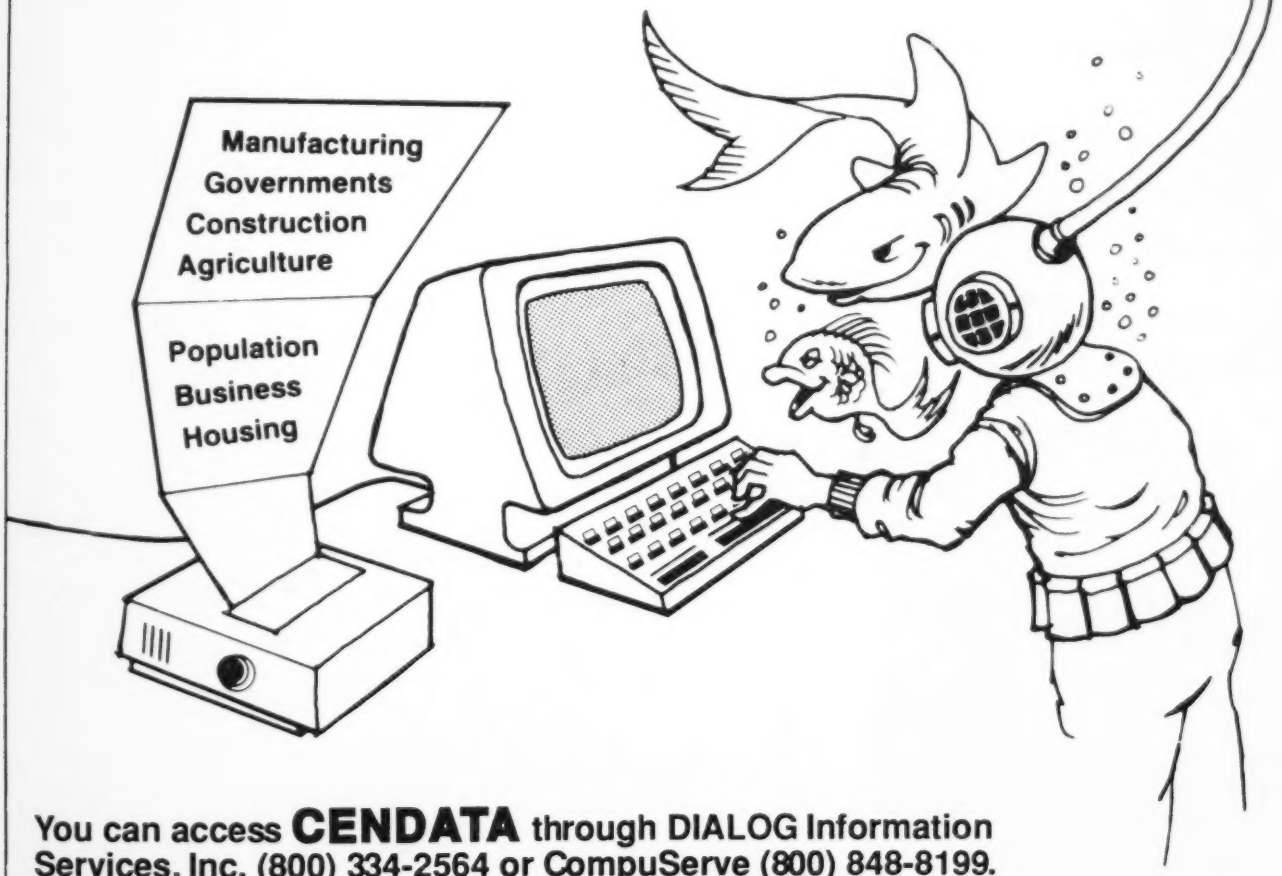

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